

neighborhood of Veully-La-Poterie and Boursches was a brilliant success to the Allied arms. It was continued yesterday with an advance in the Chezy sector, further northwest on the line.

The enemy seemed disheartened, replying only feebly to the Allied fire. Prisoners arriving at the rear in small batches appear to be thoroughly exhausted and depressed by the turn affairs are taking.

Pershing in Person Directed Americans In Cantigny Attack

WASHINGTON, June 8.—General Pershing personally directed the first offensive operation of the American expeditionary forces when, on May 23, they captured the village of Cantigny, west of Montdidier, from the enemy. This information was given out today, after the weekly conference of the War Council and the Senate Military Committee.

After repeated counter attacks by the Germans had failed to dislodge the Americans, General Pershing was consulted by the Allied commanders on the success of the operation. According to facts brought out in the conference, based upon the latest confidential reports from the battlefield, the Crown Prince's drive has been halted, at least temporarily. In stopping the advance it appears that General Pershing was able to withhold from the front the bulk of his reserves, which were kept at more vitally important points. He thus defeated the German aim of forcing a weakening of the Allied defense on the front before Amiens and south of Ypres.

Allied counter attacks at the crest of the German drive, it was pointed out in the conference, have made it difficult for the Germans to retain their gains and have forced Ludendorff to maintain an unusually large number of divisions in this region to prevent a complete reaction. Thus he has been unable to withdraw reserves from this front for a new blow in another sector.

Members of the War Council emphasized the importance of halting the German drive before it came within range of Paris, not only to insure the French morale, but to prevent the Germans from capturing several large ordnance plants situated near the capital. The capture or crippling of these plants would be a serious setback, it was said.

Ordinance production in the United States has fallen off in the last week, the transportation of troops has had a setback, but the aviation situation is better than in some time, according to weekly production reports brought out in the conference.

German Troops Now Moving to U. S. Salient at St. Mihiel

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, June 7.—Reports of recent heavy German train movements from the direction of Metz toward the St. Mihiel salient have aroused discussion in the American expeditionary force as to whether the Germans are planning an assault in the West.

From a tactical point of view the neighborhood of St. Mihiel, with its sharp salient, offers a logical place for a German attack. A drive through St. Mihiel to the southwest, it is considered, might have a triple object—the menacing of Bar-le-Duc, the outflanking of Verdun from the rear, and the elimination of the salient which has its apex at Verdun.

For the moment, at least, perhaps permanently, the Allies have stopped the enemy at the Marne. Many engagements of a tactical nature may be expected even if the Germans decide it is useless to continue their efforts along the Marne and elect to hit the Allied line at other places. The position of the railways and the formation of the terrain northwest and north of Bar-le-Duc offer the Germans an opportunity. Of course, what the future holds for the American forces around St. Mihiel is not known, but the salient there is being discussed as a possibility not to be lost sight of.

Another place which is likely to see more fighting is the sector around Montdidier where American troops recently captured Cantigny. Another important point at which American troops are stationed is the territory around Chateau Thierry. It may be considered that whatever the future holds, the American forces undoubtedly will participate in some hard fighting.

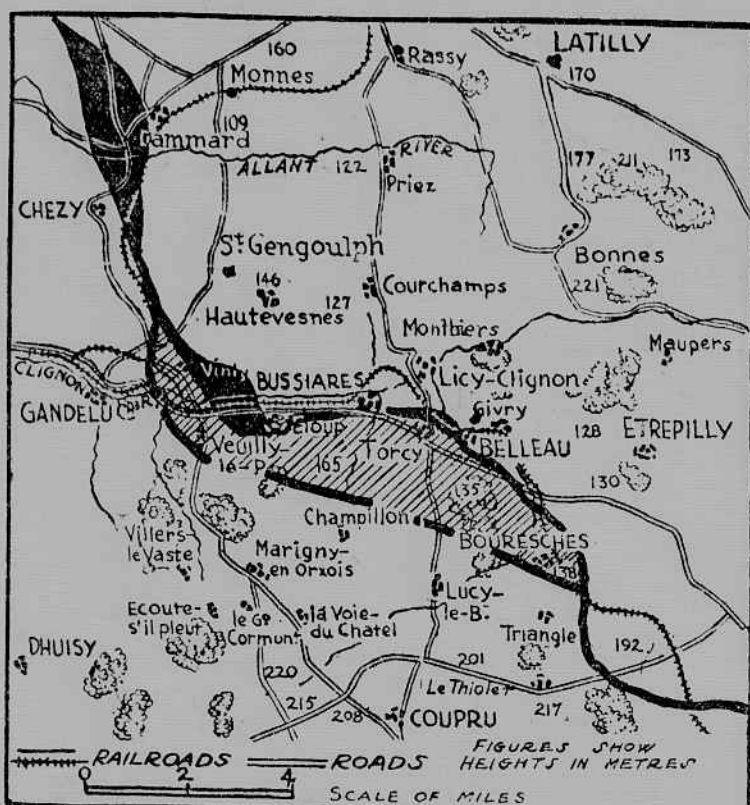
German Officer Tells How Teutons Opened Offensive

LONDON, June 8.—Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs a letter written by a German officer giving a striking picture of the opening of the recent battle from the German viewpoint. It reads:

"On May 29 we had already marched for three nights to reach our destination. By day one hardly even saw a soldier, but at night the clouds swarmed with troops, guns and convoys. Half an hour after midnight on the morning of May 27 we arrived on the road just behind the first line. There was no sleep for me, for a creeping barrage opened, 2,000 guns. The earth trembled and the moonlight was obscured by clouds of vapor from the smoke shells.

The infantry attack began at 3 o'clock, and fifteen minutes afterward we passed the wire entanglements and

FRANCO-AMERICAN GAINS IN CHAMPAGNE



The gains of the French and Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry reported yesterday are shown in solid black. The shaded area indicates the gains made in previous days' fighting. The French pushed forward northeast of Chezy and west of Bussières, while the Americans followed up their successes in the neighborhood of Torcy and Belleau. At latest reports the Americans were still attacking. The Germans suffered heavy losses in counter attacks at Chezy and Dammar yesterday.

were bursting into the enemy positions. At the end of two hours we had fought our way through the enemy positions to the Chemin des Dames, opening a passage for the artillery. By evening we had pushed the French beyond the canal and over the Aisne, and then began a fierce pursuit. Among the prisoners were British, Italians, Americans and Arabs."

Americans Destroy German Works in Montdidier Raids

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 8.—Americans, with the French, have made trench raids along the left bank of the Aisne River, in the Montdidier sector. These raids have been carried out with good effect. Enemy works have been destroyed and several prisoners captured.

Everywhere the American troops are rapidly becoming acquainted with every phase of the war. They are showing initiative and dash, which have been repeatedly commented upon by veteran French and British soldiers, who welcome their appearance.

Strong Position Taken by British South of Ypres

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 8.—British troops today carried out a well-planned attack west of Voormezele, and captured a strong position held by the enemy.

The operation was a minor one, but the defenses secured greatly improved the Allied line in this sector, which has been the scene of continual thrusts and counter thrusts since von Hindenburg began his offensive in Flanders. About fifty prisoners were taken.

French Recapture Loire Hospice and Regain Old Line

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 8.—Loire Hospice, which the Germans captured on Wednesday night, was retaken by the French yesterday. They fought their way to this much contested position and completely re-established their original line.

The French have thus removed a more or less serious threat to the village of Loire, which itself is an important defense for Mont Rouge and other hills lying immediately to the west. The hospice lies only about 500 yards southeast of Loire, and is on rising ground which is but slightly lower than the site of the village.

The enemy has long coveted Loire and retention of the hospice would give him a good jumping off place for another assault in the long list which he has delivered against the village.

There were heavy bursts of shelling from German guns at various points along the British front last night, but no unusual operations have been reported.

The Great War—1406th Day

Paris Warned to Prepare Defences To Resist Siege

Socialist Deputy Discusses Possibilities of Future German Advance

Bombardment Feared Declares City Cannot Be Abandoned and Should Take Every Precaution

PARIS, June 8.—In an article in the "Matin," dealing with the recent appointment of the Paris Committee of Defence Frederic Brunet, a Socialist Deputy, says:

"By another drive, made without regard to sacrifices, the Germans, if they did not enter Paris, perhaps could approach near enough to hold the capital under the fire of long-range guns, not, as now, for an intermittent bombardment, but for methodical, permanent fire."

"Such conditions," the Deputy adds, "would render industrial life impossible, and the government's will to resist must not be influenced by the fear of sacrificing the lives of non-combatants or by fear of the consequences which a cessation of the output of the munition factories surrounding the capital would entail."

M. Brunet highly approves the formation of the committee. "Even the most unlikely, the most extreme possibilities ought to be considered," he says, "if American contingents can turn the scale of effectiveness in our favor. Although I am convinced that our armies will keep the enemy far enough from the capital to prevent the horrors of an intensive bombardment, all measures should be taken to fortify the defence and insure the safety of the aged and the children."

"Paris cannot be abandoned. It must be defended with energy, for it is a supreme retreat where the fate of the country might be decided, and everything ought to be subordinated to its preservation. So long as Germany seeks to impose domination by force no peace is possible, and our duty is imposed upon us—to fight and conquer."

The committee in question, whose duty it is to defend the Paris area, will not only study plans to meet the threat of invasion, which is regarded as improbable, but will deal with the problems caused by night air raids and the long-range bombardment, as a Havas Agency review of the committee's work which summarizes the newspaper comment.

The committee also will take into consideration the question of the morale of the population, with the confident assumption that while the enemy can strike he cannot break down the resolution of courage of the people.

British Lose 3 Planes, But Wing 12 Germans

LONDON, June 8.—Aerial operations by the British are described in an official statement issued to-night as follows:

"In the air a good deal of observation and photographic work was carried out by us on June 7. Bombing was active on both sides. We dropped twenty-three tons of bombs on railway junctions, airfields and dumps beyond the German lines."

"Twelve machines were brought down by our airmen and seven were driven out of control. We lost three machines."

600 Germans Held at Bay by Six Britons

LONDON, June 8 (via Ottawa).—Announcement of the award of three Victoria crosses, including one to Sergeant Albert Mountain, West Yorks, whose act was an outstanding example of supreme gallantry and initiative, is made in "The Official Gazette."

Mountain's company was compelled to fall back before the advancing enemy mass. Volunteers for a counter attack were being called when Mountain and ten men stepped forward. He advanced on the flank with a Lewis machine gun and inflicted an enemy patrol, of which about 100 were killed.

Mountain rallied and organized the party for defence and covered the retirement of the rest of the company. With one non-commissioned officer and four men he successfully held at bay 600 Germans for half an hour.

Later he took command of a flank post, and held on for twenty-seven hours, until finally the enemy was driven back. All details available are greedily seized upon.

The press, moreover, takes the occasion once more to launch its tirades against the United States and President Wilson, and to endeavor to find some offset and comfort for the steadily assembling Americans in France, which, despite abuse by German papers of Premier Clemenceau for the inspiration he finds in the courage of the Americans, is evidently viewed with anything but equanimity in Germany.

The Cologne "Gazette" concludes a violent diatribe against America: "It is therefore only right and fair that we make use of our war means and show the friends of humanity in their homeland what war looks like and what it means. Our U-boats first visited the United States, and it is therefore only right and fair that we make use of our war means and show the friends of humanity in their homeland what war looks like and what it means."

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The Official Statements

PARIS, June 8.—The War Office statement to-day reads:

NIGHT.—There was quite lively artillery action in the neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre, between the Oise and the Aisne, and south of the Aisne.

We continued our progress in the region of Veully-la-Poterie and Bussières and penetrated the village of Eloup.

The enemy tried to check the advance which we made yesterday at Chezy and Dammar, launching violent counter attacks in this region. Our troops broke down all the attacks of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. We have maintained all our gains.

Calmed everywhere else.

Eastern Theatre, June 7.—Near Lake Butkovo British troops dispersed a Bulgarian reconnaissance. On the front of Doiran-Skra-Di-Legen the enemy artillery carried out a sustained fire on our positions and rear areas. In the region of Cerna and Monastir bad weather hindered the operations.

DAY.—South of the Aisne there was great artillery activity, notably in the region of Faverolles. Southeast of Amiens the French improved their positions during the night. South of the Oureq they continued their pressure and realized new progress.

The French have carried their lines as far as the western outskirts of Dommar and east of Chezy and more than a kilometre north of Veully-la-Poterie. They have taken about fifty prisoners.

Further south the Germans made two violent attacks against positions reconquered by the French on the front from Boursches to Le Thiolet. The French broke these assaults and the enemy suffered heavy losses without obtaining any advantage.

On the rest of the front the night was comparatively calm.

Berlin Admits Setback North of the Marne

BERLIN, June 8.—The War Office to-day issued the following:

DAY (Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht).—Artillery firing and reconnoitring engagements revived intermittently.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—Renewed enemy attacks northwest of Chateau-Thierry and counter attacks to recover the line lost on the Ardre only brought him unimportant gains of territory. Several attacks by French, American and British regiments broke down, with heavy losses. On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged.

French Gain on Ypres Front, Haig Reports

LONDON, June 8.—The War Office statements to-day were:

NIGHT.—We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Arras and inflicted casualties on his garrison.

Early this morning French troops carried out a successful minor enterprise east of Diklebusch Lake and captured forty-seven prisoners.

DAY.—We captured a few prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hulluch. Our patrols inflicted casualties on the enemy in the Strazeele sector and captured a machine gun.

The hostile artillery has been active north of Albert and southeast of Arras.

coming increasingly perfected, is also directed against the other shore of the Atlantic Ocean. This, in view of the character of our American opponent, evokes on all sides the liveliest satisfaction among the German peoples."

The cable message brought little information beyond the fact that young Campbell was wounded in action and that his injury was not serious.

When informed several days ago of his son's latest exploit in bringing down his sixth enemy airplane, Professor Campbell said that his son was a good athlete and chauffeur, quick to decide and quick to act, without fear. When a friend spoke of the dangers of the aviation service the scientist said: "A man's life should not be measured by what he accomplishes. My son's letters say he is happy to be over there."

The honor of being known as his country's first aviation "ace" was earned spectacularly by Lieutenant Douglas Campbell on May 31. It was a twenty-minute air battle, in which his opponent refused to surrender, but accepted instead the alternative of being shot down by the American.

Lieutenant Campbell sighted the German at a height of 4,500 metres. The German tried to escape by fleeing toward his own lines. Campbell got on his tail and signalled to him the opportunity of landing safely on French soil. The German declined. "I did not like the idea of shooting him down when he was not fighting," Campbell said later, "but I could not let him get away."

A stream of incendiary bullets ended the German's career.

War Lord's Fist Is Now Felt Here, Say German Papers

(By The Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, June 8.—News of the German U-boats' operations on the American coast receive paper headlines in the latest German newspapers reaching here. All details available are greedily seized upon.

The press, moreover, takes the occasion once more to launch its tirades against the United States and President Wilson, and to endeavor to find some offset and comfort for the steadily assembling Americans in France, which, despite abuse by German papers of Premier Clemenceau for the inspiration he finds in the courage of the Americans, is evidently viewed with anything but equanimity in Germany.

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U. S. Troops Praised By Premier Borden

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, June 8.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, who is here to attend the imperial conference, to-day made the following statement in regard to the fighting men of the United States:

"I recently had the privilege of observing the quality of the United States troops, who are moving rapidly toward the fighting lines. They are of magnificent physique and fine spirit, and are strong in the determination that this war shall not be fought in vain. Their spirit is that of the people of the United States as a whole. The wonderful power that this great sister commonwealth will be able to exert in this struggle is not yet fully realized. The enemy will yet learn this to his cost."

The idea of a submarine being maintained in the Caribbean or at the Yucatan Peninsula was scouted by the officers of the vessel.

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